

EMPLOYERS, ORGANIZING, HELP TO STABILIZE AND PROMOTE INDUSTRY

EL PASO building contractors who have formed an association locally do not wish to have it understood that this is an open shop or a closed shop movement. General and special contractors in the building trades will be eligible to membership whether their shops are union or nonunion, open or closed.

The spirit underlying the new association has been expressed thus: that the building contractors must regard themselves as agents of the owner, that is, of investors and home builders, and that they must in a way stand between these people who put up the money for new construction on the one hand, and the material men and wage workers on the other hand.

It is necessary to maintain some sort of balance between the prices of labor and material, and the public necessities for increasing the number of homes and business blocks in a community. When labor and material advance in cost beyond a certain point, the returns on building investments become too meager to attract investors, and persons will submit to great inconveniences rather than build for themselves at exorbitant costs.

For a time, labor may keep employed and material men may keep up their trade even under conditions unfavorable to the general public, but the reaction is certain, and when it comes, wage workers are the first to lose. Material men will feel it too, and the contractors.

Material prices are within the control of the local distributors to a limited extent only. These men's schedules depend on the general market over the country, and on freight rates which are outside their jurisdiction. The prices they quote to customers are affected by their general efficiency in conducting business, and the well managed business can quote lower prices than the poorly managed one and yet make a profit. Competition insures that the actual profit shall be limited and that the public shall get service.

The contractors must depend more or less on the general state of the credit market. They cannot afford to take notes in payment from building customers unless they can market the notes. They must have the ability to borrow at the banks and discount their bills. Above all, they must have some assurance of stability in labor and material costs before they can bid intelligently on new work.

It is to the contractor's interest to quote the intending building investor a price as low as possible, not merely to win business for himself, but to promote the general interest in keeping up a strong building program. When a lot of would-be builders of homes or business blocks meet with disappointment in prices bid for handling their jobs, shandon plans, and partial stagnation follows, in which everybody is loser.

The wage worker, to a greater extent than any other element in the building construction business, controls his own action as to the price he shall charge for that which he has to sell. He has competition to face, theoretically at least, but in a community where progress is continuous and new work plentiful the element of real competition is not important in the organized building trades. There is a minimum wage which he is justified in requiring, and this is a figure which represents the value of his work as compared with other forms of labor, manual and intellectual, taking into consideration the training required to prepare himself, the cost of preparation which may be called the capital investment of the worker, the degree of skill required, and the responsibility carried.

There is such a thing as a "reasonable" wage in any line of work, and when demands of workers become unreasonable they may properly be resisted, not only by employers but by the general public which finally pays. In the building trades, there is no disposition on the part of any employer-contractor, or on the part of the general public, to force wages below the "reasonable" limit. But if wage workers themselves do not hold their demands within "reasonable" bounds, they must expect to face organized resistance.

It is not strange, in view of the tightness of money and the strain on the banks under present abnormal conditions, that the banks should have decided to finance new building if repeated and frequent demands of wage workers in certain lines passed the "reasonable" limit. It may be said by some that it is no business of the banks or of building contractors where prices go to, if the public still shows a short-sighted view to take.

At one time El Paso has begun to show signs of being in a "crisis circle" of wage increases such as is causing England today and causing great distress, loss and disturbance. In England an advance in wages in any trade, whether by governmental decree or trade arrangement, is immediately followed by demands on the part of other trades in no way comparable. The tendency is thus always upward out of all regard for justice and reasonableness, and by throwing all business adjustments out of balance it causes increases in living cost and the growth of general discontent. Even the workers receiving money increases receive no benefit because their own fellow workers are

continually taking their money away from them by exorbitant demands.

So in El Paso at one time it had reached the point where certain of the building trades were playing possum with the others always rising. One trade would demand and receive a raise. Then another would use that raise as an excuse for a new demand of its own. The first would demand a new increase. And so it went.

Under such circumstances the public is entitled to defend itself. The banks, finding that it was taking always more and more money to handle even the most modest building program consistent with absolute necessities, indicated to the contractors that a limit must be set to the unit cost. In no doing they were acting not only in behalf of the general public, but to the direct interest of the wage workers themselves, since the reckless unreason of a few was about to destroy the means of livelihood of the many.

Now the contractors have an organization, and they say they are not out to fight anybody but only to use every fair means to promote building. Obviously their entire interest lies in keeping building active, but they are as much interested in protecting the interests of the men who work under their direction as in saving money to the public. They will also endeavor to establish standard practices and outlaw the skypyer who is a detriment to the community.

The contractors' association intends to cooperate with the wage workers and the material men in promoting the common interests of the building business, and there is nothing to indicate that their attitude is to be suspected as hostile, by any other organized group.

Similar action on the part of every special group of employers in each community would be an excellent thing, leading to coordinate action along right lines, and to stabilize industry.

A lot of El Paso men who have never sat for their portraits have been "done in oil."

Cox is in favor of irrigation in Arizona. In this particular, at least, he represents the majority of voters.

Farms For Dope Fiends.

THE PROPOSAL of the city of Phoenix to try the chain gang as a remedy for drug fiends would prove a better cure for the men who make a business of selling the dope. The real dope fiend is as sick as a man who suffers from any other malady and the rock pile will not cure him. It hardens him, makes him desperate and when he has served his time he is worse than before.

If the city really desires to cure the dope fiend of his abnormal appetite it will probably discover, as other cities have, that a farm is the best means. The cure for the drug habit lies in the open air as much as it does in the mind. Let him scum himself to useful and fatiguing labor by daily practice. The second, is gradually to reduce the amount of dope the victim uses and give him wholesome food as a substitute for his dope.

This costs money, true enough, but less money in the end than failing to cure him. And the humane system has this advantage: it sometimes returns to society a man who can be of some value to it.

The ice man should be careful how he talks to the cook these days; she may be the housewife.

When a man explains on getting up to talk in public that he has been asked to speak there are always some who wonder why on earth.

Club Life.

ROSSELL, N. M., has a brand new Kiwanis club, which is among the members some of the most prominent citizens of that city and of the state. This club will strive to outdo the club in Albuquerque, although the latter is larger. The motto of the Kiwanis club is "We build." And wherever they go they do build. They are building good fellowship, and community spirit wherever they go in the southwest.

In a country of small towns club life is looked to more for recreation than anything else. Rotary is strong in New Mexico, too. Every town in the state that is large and better should have both clubs. They make better men and better communities.

One of El Paso's biggest exhibits should be her hospitality.

The tourist season will soon be on. What is the southwest doing to make things enjoyable for the winter visitors?

Ah, happy years; Once more who would not be a boy?

—Lord Byron.

U. S. Mail Planes Will Carry Wireless Shortly

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 25.—A large wireless station is to be erected here in the near future for the purpose of communicating with and checking the movement of mail airplanes, according to Ray E. Bronner and Eugene Linsley, representatives of the wireless division of the United States who were in Salt Lake recently. Similar stations are to be put up at Cheyenne, Wyo., Reno, Nev., and San Francisco.

The Salt Lake station will consist of a tower 100 feet apart and will be built near the new municipal landing field. The plant will be manned by a force of 12. According to Bronner and Linsley it is planned to equip each mail plane with wireless apparatus and to put an operator aboard. These men will keep in touch with the stations, informing the mail movements and in this way the government mail delivery will all times be able to give exact reports of the mail planes.

At present some of the machines have wireless.

Production of Silk in France is Falling Off

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—Comparative figures on silk production, based on the last crop, would seem to indicate that France is losing its supremacy in the silk industry.

Report from the European division of the bureau of commerce says, however, that great increases in production were noted in the countries of the east and particularly the Levant.

Silk production in France the year satisfied but 19 percent of the domestic requirement despite liberal bounties offered for silk culture. Italy produced 46 percent of the demand, silk as France and bids fair to maintain that lead while Italy is rapidly catching up as a silk producing center, the report continued.

According to figures compiled by silk merchants of Lyons, Japan led in silk production in 1919, China was next, the Levant third, Italy fourth and France a bad fifth. The total

yield for the world was estimated at \$2,390,000 (of 230 pounds).

Body of Olive Thomas Received in New York

New York, Sept. 25.—The body of Olive Thomas, motion picture actress who died recently in Paris of mercerial poison, arrived here today on the steamship Mauretania.

The funeral services will be held next Tuesday in St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church, where Miss Thomas was worshipped.

The railroad tracks running through town are becoming increasingly

crowded.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

SCHOOL DAYS

Copyright, 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

By DWIG



When They Bite The Best

Believes Plague Of Revolution In Mexico Has Been Cured

American Assails Acts Of Dry Agitators Towards Mexico

Believes Mexico has at last come to a state of normalcy, said Tom Payne, an American who has been in Mexico for some time.

Payne, who is a former member of the United States army, said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

He said that the Mexican people are now beginning to feel the effects of the revolution.

Patter And Chatter

By E. E. Kiser

My Favorite Statesman.

WE never have the proper kind of candidates named for election.

I have a certain way to select. Who'd serve the country in protection.

He wouldn't let himself be swayed. By selfish cliques or combinations.

Not would he be at all afraid of houses pecked in lefty stations.

He wouldn't care a whop about the cowardice in eastern friends.

With him to guide us we'd keep out of Merry England's cove with Russia.

Our own American affairs would occupy his whole attention.

He'd keep his hands off the bears and give to each old maid a pension.

NOT A SPORTING PROPOSITION.

"Why don't you hunt for work?" the kind-hearted woman asked.

"Hunt for it?" the weary stranger exclaimed. "Ma'am, I'm all tired out tryin' to get away from it."

THE LIMIT OF UNIMPORTANCE.

The king of England said that he lost of any more importance than a vice president of the United States.

ATTENTION, POETS.

Post Master! It is your job to put in \$100,000. If he gets it, the poets all over our head land will be likely to create quonings for a large number of managers.

NOT TO BE HANDICAPPED.

Our boy shall go to school no more. Not that he thinks that he's getting on, but in this day and generation. One seems to have a feeble chance to get big money and advance if one has any education.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

Copyright, 1920, by National Newspaper Service.

EL PASO HERALD

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIE UNOPPOSED.

H. B. Slater, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 23 years.

J. G. Wilmerth is manager and G. A. Martin is managing editor.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATION OF CIRCULATION.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper and also the local news published herein.

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER—The El Paso Herald was established in March, 1881. The El Paso Herald includes, also, by absorption and purchase, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Daily Herald in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, California and the United States, per month, \$1.00; per year, \$10.00. Outside of the United States, per month, \$1.50; per year, \$15.00. Wednesday and Week-End issues will be mailed for \$2.00 per year. Week-End editions only, per year, \$2.00.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION—Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press, United Press and Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Oklahoma Territory and New York.

Entered at the Postoffice at El Paso, Texas, as second class matter.